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JUL 22 1991

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Environmental Health ProgramsCLARK COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
Sites of High Priority for Further Study
TOTAL = 11 Sites

ARCSWEST 39023 PROJECT FILE NUMBER: 2.1
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ALCOA- Vancouver

Location: 5701 NW Lower River Rd.

Nature: Alcoa established their aluminum smelting operation in 1939 in Vancouver. Ground water contamination from spent potliner was identified in 1982, and the source of the contamination was contained. EPA conducted a preliminary assessment and site investigation, which led to the site being listed as a federal NPL (National Priority List) site. Monthly monitoring of the contamination was undertaken. During the 1980's, the company split apart and the anodizing/extrusion section of the site was sold to VANEXCO. Later, Alcoa sold the potlining and baking part of the operation to VANALCO. The spent potliner is the principal contamination source at the site and is the reason for the NPL listing. However, TCE contamination was also found near the potlining pile. An agreed order has been issued and TCE contamination is currently being investigated. In addition, a PCB cleanup action is underway on another part of the original Alcoa site. The source of this waste is lubricating oil containing PCBs, used in the wiring mill. The oil was placed in a pit. The TCE and PCB contaminations are listed as "sub-sites."

The spent potliner contains two principal hazardous materials: cyanide and flouride. The potliner was formerly recycled at Reynolds, but this recycling operation ceased in the late 1970's. Alcoa then began to stockpile the material, and now it is estimated that 47,000 tons of spent potliner is present. Based on tests conducted, the potliner is classified as a Dangerous Waste.

The total cyanide concentration is 300 ppm, while the total maximum flouride concentration is 1400 ppm. The loading rates for these materials into the Columbia River are .10 pounds per day and 1 pound per day for cyanide and flouride respectively. Both of these rates are below the levels allowed by the NPDES permit. Ecology ordered Alcoa to either recycle the spent potliner or take dispose of it at the Arlington, OR hazardous waste landfill. The company has chosen to take it to Arlington. There has not yet been a definitive decision regarding the final remediation of the soil and ground water, although soil removal was seen as the only likely option since a pump and treat process was deemed as not feasible.

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Inclusion on this site list does not imply contamination exists at a site

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USEPA SF



1512549

Reference: Conversation with Ted Mix, Paul Skillingstad, and Wayne Wooster; Industrial Section, Washington Department of Ecology; 1/4/91.

Reason for High Priority:

Although the site is on the federal NPL list, it is being overseen by WDOE and there is no separate public involvement process. Three distinct contamination areas were identified at the site, with one considered quite significant. Also, ground water is contaminated and there is a possibility that surface waters may also have been affected. In addition, the final phases of the cleanup process are underway, and citizen input on this process may be warranted as soil and ground water remediation methods will be chosen soon.

Boomsnub

Location: 7608 Northeast 47th Ave., Vancouver.

Nature: Electroplating operations have existed at the site from 1967 to present. In 1987, soil samples were taken and monitoring wells were installed. In a 1990 fact sheet, WDOE said that 1987 "(r)esults of analysis indicate relatively low levels of hexavalent chromium in the soils and ground water". However, a Water Well Sampling Report said that "monitoring wells on site were reported to show concentrations of Chromium at 600 times the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)". In late 1989, the installation of a downgradient monitoring well indicated that the plume was migrating. In March 1990, Boomsnub reported to WDOE a 4 1/2 order of magnitude increase in hexavalent chromium levels at one monitoring well location. One possible explanation for the increase in contaminant levels is that a break in a fresh water pipe beneath the facility released 300,000 gallons of drinking water. The discharge of fresh water may have contributed to the mobilization and migration of contaminants suspected to be held within the soils on-site.

Reason for High Priority:

Ground water contamination is well documented at this site. It is inconsistent that in a 1990 fact sheet, WDOE says that hexavalent chromium levels are relatively low, and yet a report indicates that chromium is found at 600 times the MCL at the site. WDOE says that the actual health risk to the community is low due to restricted site access and because drinking water wells near the site are tested regularly and have been free of contaminants. WDOE will release a draft plan to describe clean-up actions after work in an enforcement

order is completed. The enforcement order requires Boomsnub to extract and treat contaminated ground water, to monitor existing on-site wells and neighboring domestic wells, and to conduct ground water studies.

Design and implementation of the selected clean-up will be performed under a separate order or consent decree, which will be subject to public review and comment. We may want to actually find records of drinking water well testing to be sure it is happening on a regular basis.

Circle C Landfill

Location: 31313 Paradise Park Road, Ridgefield.

Nature: The Circle C landfill has operated since 1977, receiving a variety of industrial and non-industrial wastes, including non-putrescible inert wastes, recycling wastes, and creosote-treated poles. Investigations at the landfill have revealed low level organic contaminants in the on-site leaching ponds and contamination of shallow and deep monitoring zones. Some of the contamination exceeds EPA drinking water standards. However, relatively high contamination was also detected in the assumed upgradient wells. This suggests that there is either a contamination source upgradient from the landfill or that a ground water flow anomaly (such as mounding) occurred beneath the site. The most recent study (June 1988) recommends further characterization of seasonal ground water flow and gradient direction to adequately define potential subsurface contaminant migration pathways.

Reason for High Priority:

Studies indicate that contamination above drinking water standards has occurred. In addition, further studies are recommended, and there is no evidence that these studies have occurred.

Custom Care Cleaners (formerly Griffie's Cleaners)

Location: 6319 East Mill Plain Blvd., Vancouver

Nature: At some unknown time in the past, this cleaning business used a stoddard solvent disposal system that allowed the solvent to seep into the ground. It was estimated that this system was out of use for 10 years, but contaminated

soils were found in January, 1990. It was recommended that these soils be removed, but it is not known if this has occurred.

Reason for High Priority:

Contamination at this site has been documented. WDOE has recommended that clean-up activities occur, but there is no record that they have occurred.

English Pit

Location: 912 NE 192nd Ave., Vancouver

Nature: English Pit Landfill, a former gravel surface mine, commenced operations in the early 1960's and operated until January 1979. The site was placed on the EPA list in February 1980 because it was suspected that the site may have received hazardous materials. However, inspections of the site in the early 1980's led to the conclusion that "no systematic dumping of chemicals or hazardous materials has ever taken place." A 1985 preliminary assessment recommended occasional inspection and monitoring of ground and surface waters for potential leachate seepage. An inspection occurred on June 30, 1988, with no sign of leachate seepage.

In July, 1988, EPA received a call from a former employee of a Clark County business who maintained that his former employer had disposed of 10 to 15 drums of hardened cyanide wastes every two to three months from 1965 to 1975. A Phase II Site Inspection was subsequently conducted in August 1988. No detectable concentrations of cyanide were found in water from seven wells in the landfill vicinity. However, it was noted that lack of detection may be caused by inappropriate locations of available wells for sampling purposes.

While cyanide contamination was not found, an on-site monitoring well did show contamination by 1,1,1-trichloroethane and significant concentrations of priority pollutant metals chromium and copper. It was recommended that the site be preliminarily scored under the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). The scoring of the site is being conducted by a consultant (Scientific Application International) and will be completed by June 30, 1991. The latest ground water sampling results conducted by the County (May, 1991) show that all test parameters are within acceptable levels. Manganese exceeds regulatory standards, but according to the County, it is not health related and the Department of Ecology has "expressed no concern about it."

Reason for High Priority:

Studies have confirmed that ground water contamination exists at the site, with additional evidence that further potential contaminants may have been disposed of in the landfill. The English Pit landfill is in an area scoring relatively high on the DRASTIC aquifer vulnerability map. Previous investigations have recommended further study and monitoring. Results of this monitoring were not found in either WDOE or EPA files.

Fargher Lake Store

Location: Yacolt, Washington

Nature: March 13, 1989 tests showed extensive contamination of drinking water at the Fargher Lake Store, and also showed that a filtration method would remove most of the contamination from the water. The filtration system was put in place, but in November, 1989 contamination was again detected, as the filters had failed. The water well was stopped from being used for drinking water at this time. The store was closed at this time until the store owner was able to hook up to a neighboring well. On December 6, 1989 work was started to remove the contaminated soils and the underground storage tanks. Six tanks and over 140 cubic yards of dirt has been taken out. According to the private consultant working on the project, the next phase of work should be to install monitoring wells to determine the flow of the ground water, and to tell if the gas is migrating. The estimated cost of the clean-up is \$80,000. This site is not currently on either the state or federal hazardous waste site lists. There is no evidence in EPA or WDOE files that any additional ground water or soil monitoring has been conducted.

Reason for High Priority:

Contamination of ground water and soil has been confirmed. The full extent of the contamination is not known, and further testing has been recommended. There is no evidence that this testing has occurred.

General Chemical

Location: West 26th St Extension, Vancouver.

Nature: An aluminum sulfate production plant has existed at the site since 1941, crushing bauxite ore with sulfuric acid in large tanks. There is no industrial wastewater due to recycling, with the only waste product being a "mud" from the bottoms of the reaction tanks. The alum mud is washed about five times to try to recapture as much alum as possible, with the final residual material piped out as a mud slurry to a settling pond immediately west of the main plant building. This has occurred consistently over the past 45 years to create a pond (actually, more of a solidified, then liquid, nature) of approximately 5.5 acres in area, and thought to be 15-20 feet deep at the center. The pond area is fully bermed.

The mud slurry has been found to contain mostly aluminum and silica oxide with significant traces of chromium, lead and iron. Analysis of the liquid portion of a filtered sample, which is thought to be representative of leachable material revealed total chromium and arsenic concentrations greatly exceeding primary drinking water maximum contaminant levels. The EP toxicity determination made in early 1982 showed only very low concentrations for all eight metals tested, in the range of two to three orders of magnitude less than that required for classification as a dangerous waste.

WDOE believes that there is ground water contamination from heavy metals at this site, and, in 1987, asked the company to install and maintain satisfactory monitoring wells, with timely sample collection and analysis. Drinking water wells are located within 3 miles of the site which serve a population of 100,000. Preliminary ground water monitoring in the early 1980's showed high levels of lead, mercury, selenium, arsenic and chromium.

However, as of November, 1990, ground water monitoring results showed that Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) for EPA drinking water standards were not exceeded for all metals and other contaminants, except manganese. Aluminum concentration levels were also elevated, but there is no MCL for aluminum. General Chemical contended that the testing results show a pattern of decreasing concentrations of contaminants and requested that ground water monitoring be discontinued.

WDOE also suggested that the site inspection document should be scored under the Hazard Ranking System scoring procedure. The scoring for the site

is being conducted by a consultant (Ecology and Environment) and it is expected to be completed by June 30, 1991. No additional testing or sampling is being conducted as part of the scoring process.

Reason for High Priority:

Ground water contamination has been confirmed at this site, but it is unknown if the levels of aluminum or zinc in ground water present a health risk. Studies show that it is unlikely that these contaminants would reach the lower Troutdale aquifer. Ground water monitoring is in place, but it is not known if this includes testing of the lower aquifer, or if the tests are conducted off-site.

International Paper

Location: Chelatchie Prairie, near Amboy, Washington.

Nature: The site operated since prior to 1960 until 1979 as a plywood manufacturer. During the initial years of production, wastewater discharges to Chelatchie Creek contained some phenolic glue wastes. Wastewater treatment systems were later improved to reduce the concentration of glue residues. When the mill was closed in 1979, liquid from the glue waste lagoons was sprayed on site roads and the wastewater lagoons were subsequently buried. A former employee of the company and a DNR employee alleged that 55-gallon drums of transformer oil were disposed of in the onsite wood waste landfill. In addition, some glue wastes were disposed of in the septic system. Ground water is the drinking water source for the 800 people who reside within three miles of the site. Nearby wells are located within 1,500 to 2,000 feet of the site. Ground water is encountered about 30 to 35 feet below the ground surface. A 1988 federal preliminary assessment report found that there was sufficient reason to conduct a site inspection. It is not known if such a site inspection has yet been conducted.

Reason for High Priority:

A federal preliminary assessment revealed several alleged potential sources of contamination and recommended further study. There is no evidence that further study has occurred.

L & C Deli

Location: NE 20th Ave & NE 139th St

Nature: Gasoline has contaminated the ground water and soil at this site, from a leaking pipe joint of an underground storage tank. The contamination was identified in September, 1987 after the gasoline seeped into the sewer system and created an explosive situation in several near-by homes. By December, 1987 the contamination was traced to L & C Deli. In August, 1988 the leak was identified, and repaired. However, in March of 1989 soil remediation was still needed. The Deli is now out of business, and clean-up seems to be held up by legal arguments over responsibility at the site. An administrative order was issued by WDOE in August to potentially liable parties. This order required these parties to conduct groundwater and soil sampling, assess the extent of petroleum contamination, and submit a feasibility study which evaluates cleanup alternatives for the site. The status of any of these activities was not available in EPA or WDOE files.

Reason for High Priority:

Ground water and soil contamination at this site is confirmed. Further study and an evaluation of alternatives has been recommended but EPA and WDOE files did not indicate that such activities have been conducted. There will be a public review opportunity at the time that alternatives for clean-up are evaluated.

Pendleton Woolen Mills

Location: A St and 17th St

Nature: Pendleton Woolen Mills (PWM) has been in operation since 1912 with operations that included woolen dyeing, mixing, carding, spinning, dressing, weaving, and finishing along with a robe throw department that was added in 1971. The majority of chemicals used in the facility concentrated in the dyeing, mixing, finishing and maintenance departments. Prior to 1970, these chemicals were discharged to the south end of a slough adjacent to the Columbia River. Seasonal flooding carried the waste offsite in the Columbia River. In 1970, the wastewater treatment plant was built. In 1985, leaks in waste collection channels were detected, and have since been repaired.

A 1985 inspection determined that there has been some chemical spillage to ground beneath chemical storage rooms and dye preparation areas, and that some waste in unlined ballast ponds may be dangerous waste. In addition, a spill of bunker fuel into a soil moat occurred prior to August 14, 1987. This site was remediated in the fall of 1987 through removal of contaminated soils. There is a potential that soil at this site has been contaminated by priority metal pollutants.

PWM has an agreed order with EPA to cleanup the ballast ponds, and is now closely monitored as part of the RCRA permit process and waste discharge NDPES permit system. PWM is now (fall-winter 1990) constructing an equalizer tank and small pump station to replace the ballast ponds. The company files quarterly progress reports on cleanup activities with EPA.

Documentation:

April 1986- Environmental Contamination Site Assessment Report; February 1988- Site Assessment Report Addendum;
March 10, 1989 RCRA Corrective Action Program;
Progress Reports- 8/10/89; 1/15/90

Reason for High Priority:

There is a detailed history of discharges to ground and water at the PWM facility, but IRC research has failed to identify any documentation of soil or ground water contamination. WDOE and EPA have been closely monitoring PWM activities, and have enforcement orders in place to cleanup the facility. PWM is now building a system to replace use of the ballast pond.

SPS Railway (Burlington Northern)

Location: 1515 North 39th St

Nature: The railroad switch yard, fueling facility and repair shop has operated since the late 1800's. Fueling operations and most repair operations ceased in the late 1970's and early 1980's; with all else except a rail car maintenance shop closed by 1987. Waste products generated previously at the facility included non-halogenated solvents, heavy metals, caustics, monoethalamine, oils and possibly others, but little historical information is available. Prior to 1975, 75,000 gallons per day of waste water was discharged to the Vancouver sewer system; other dangerous wastes at the facility have included solvents, waste

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oils, transformers and batteries Current problems with waste management practices indicate a high potential for past problems (leaking barrels discovered in 1987 inspection).

The railroad yard is located in an industrial/residential area; within 4 miles, there are 95 domestic wells and 24 municipal wells. A Clark County PUD well is located east of the rail yard, less than 1,000 ft from the industrial activity. The well is part of the municipal system serving over 115,000 people. Within 1/2 mile, there are domestic wells as shallow as 30 ft.

A June, 1989 preliminary assessment recommended that the facility be classified as a high priority site, and that site inspection, soil sampling and continued monitoring and inspection of RCRA waste activities should be conducted. (Reference: "Preliminary Assessment Report: SPS Railway", Science Applications International Corporation, April 1989)

In April, 1990, WDOE prepared a plan for a screening site inspection of the railyard. This plan was approved by both EPA and WDOE PA/SI project staff, but the EPA Regional Quality Assurance Management Office believes that the plan will not provide sufficient data and that the plan be revised before beginning field activities. There is no evidence that the plan has been revised or that field activities have begun.

By March, 1991, the site was scored through a joint Ecology/EPA hazard ranking process and assigned a ranking of "1" (highest ranking). There is a possibility, according to recent WDOE information that the site could soon be placed on the federal National Priority List (Superfund List).

Reason for High Priority:

A July, 1989 preliminary assessment has recommended further investigation of this site, but the site inspection work plan has yet to be approved.

Sites with High Priority and On-Going Public Participation Programs
TOTAL = 2 Sites

Frontier Hard Chrome

Location: 113 Y St

Nature: Chromium contamination has been found in both site soils and the ground water underlying the site. This chromium has extended in a plume towards the Columbia River. Some nickel, lead and cyanide contamination was also identified in site soils. Minor contamination of soil by organic compounds was identified only in the shallow soils underlying the building at the site. Ground water contamination of organic compounds was also found in the site area. These contaminants appear to be migrating onto the site from an off-site source to the north of the site.

The site is on the federal national priorities list, and a \$3.8 million clean-up is being implemented that will remove the contamination from the soil and ground water. However, the ground water contamination will still remain above the health standards for over 100 years. The remedial design of the site is currently underway and is scheduled for completion by September 30, 1990.

Bonneville Power Administration: Ross Complex

Location: 5411 NE Highway 99

Nature: Three dump sites at the BPA complex have most severely contaminated soils, ground water and potentially surface water. Soils at the Fog Chamber Dump are contaminated by phenols, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, PCB's, creosole, chromium, copper, and lead. Additional trenches that are potential dump sites near this site have been identified, but these sites have not yet been tested. The old Capacitor Testing Laboratory location and a small run-off culvert on the Cold Creek Fill Area have been contaminated by PCB's. PCP and some PNA's were identified in surface samples from the eastern Wood Pole Storage area.

Additional testing is currently on-going at the Ross Complex to further document contamination. In addition, remediation has been on-going and will probably continue into the future. EPA called for a remedial investigation and feasibility study to be conducted by BPA. The feasibility study is expected

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to be completed in February of 1991 and the remedial investigation is scheduled to finish by December of 1991.

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Sites of Low Priority for Further Study
TOTAL = 15 Sites

Arco Service Station # 948

Location: 78th Street and St Johns Road, Vancouver

Nature: Soils contaminated with petroleum product were found upon removal of underground storage tanks on July 6 and 8, 1988. Most of the contamination appeared to be in an area 15 feet wide by 26 feet long. Approximately 60 to 100 cubic yards of soil were removed from the contaminated area, to a depth of approximately 16 feet. The contaminated soil was spread in a thin lift on asphalt at the site to aerate for approximately one month. Soil samples conducted on July 29, 1988, indicated that benzene, toluene, xylenes, and ethyl benzene concentrations were lowered to levels not detectable by laboratory analysis. Under WDOE approval, these soils were used to backfill the existing excavation. A November 1988 Site Divestment Soil and Ground Water Report states that ground water monitoring indicates that the contamination appears to attenuate rapidly and does not appear to be migrating offsite. Ground water monitoring has found no contamination in two wells, and low concentrations of highly weathered gasoline (.461 mg/L) and a trace of total xylenes (.0037 mg/L).

Reason for Low Priority:

Clean-up activities have been conducted at the site, and ground water monitoring indicates that contaminant concentrations seem to be decreasing. The most recent test data is not in task force files, and should be obtained.

Aerowest

Location: 9115 NE 117th Ave., Vancouver.

Nature: An aircraft painting service was found to be pumping paint waste into the ground in September, 1987. Record indicate that approximately 5,900 gallons of commercial grade paint stripper was improperly disposed of between 1977 and 1987. By December 1987, the SWHD was forced to close a community supply well because of contaminants detected in the drinking water supply (phenols at 30,000 ppb and methylene chloride at 1,200 ppb). Emergency removal of a drywell and catchment basin was ordered by WDOE.

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A June, 1990 WDOE report suggests that the ground water is now free of all contaminants except for TCE, which is found in one upper aquifer well at three times the federal MCL. The source of this contamination is not known, although it is suspected that it may come from septic tanks in close proximity. WDOE believes that the absence of other contaminants could possibly be due to a combination of dilution, volatilization, biodegradation and off-site migration. The current owners of the Aerowest facility are attempting to clean close the facility.

Reason for Low Priority:

Research shows that contamination above EPA limits only exists at one well, for TCE. The source of this contamination is not known. WDOE has conducted preliminary investigations of septic fields, but has not found a source for the contamination.

Borden Ink

Location: 6115 NE 63rd St., Vancouver.

Nature: The company no longer operates at the site (a warehouse with other businesses still operates there). When the company did operate at the site, from 1973 to 1980, not more than one 55 gallon drum of waste solvent was generated each week. It is unknown where the solvent was disposed of, although it is suspected that Vancouver Sanitary Service may have hauled it off, or that it was disposed of in the septic system (whose location is unknown).

Depth to groundwater is about 50 ft, with flow approximately Southwest in direction; if contaminants were disposed of on-site, they could migrate into the ground water since the unsaturated zone geologic materials are relatively permeable. The distance to the nearest drinking water well is .2 of a mile; 21 municipal wells that are within 3 miles are part of the public water system serving 115,000 people, the closest municipal well is within .5 mile; There are also numerous domestic wells in the area drawing water from shallower aquifers from between 30 to 70 ft below ground surface.

In May, 1991, WDOE began conducting more research on the site and a Site Hazard Assessment may be undertaken in the near future. WDOE cannot locate any soil or water test data for the site, however, officials at Borden

claim testing was conducted. According to a WDOE official, if records of testing cannot be found, they will visit the site to collect soil samples.

Reason for Low Priority:

EPA concluded that if the warehouse complex as a whole is investigated in the future that they should look for wastes typical of ink production facilities. However, EPA believes that if solvents were disposed of in the septic, they may have dispersed by now; and that no further action is recommended at this time because the quantity of wastes is considered small and most likely has dispersed. EPA relinquished lead agency status to the state WDOE.

That site is listed as medium priority because the quantity of waste cited (up to 55 gallons per week) does not seem to be a "small quantity of waste" as specified in the EPA report.

Burke's Paint Company

Location: 727 S. 27th St, Washougal

Nature: Burke's Paint is a paint manufacturing company located on the south side of Washougal, near the Columbia River. A broad spectrum of organic and inorganic chemicals have been used by BPC in manufacturing water-base and solvent-base paints. Paint process wastewater was discharged to two on-site, unlined ponds between 1974 and 1985. Since 1985, wastewaters from water-base paints have been recycled. Tests have indicated that the waste may be hazardous, and that the possibility of localized groundwater contamination existed at the site. Municipal and industrial wells (the nearest .8 miles north) appear to lie hydraulically upgradient and are therefore unlikely to be affected by contaminant migration from the site. The Columbia River lies .1 mile south of the site, and Gibbons Creek lies .1 mile north and west of the site.

A December, 1988 site inspection report recommends that the chemical nature of the sludges in the ponds be reexamined to determine toxicity, and that a system of groundwater monitoring wells be installed to determine the fate of the wastes at the site. File reviews through December 1990 did not reveal any results of such further testing. EPA decided to drop the site from the Superfund program in October 1989.

Reason for Low Priority:

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EPA has dropped the site from further consideration in the Superfund program; however, a site inspection recommends further testing and monitoring. There is no record that any of this testing or monitoring has occurred.

Cascade Tempering

Nature: Lead contamination -- of about 440 parts per million -- was discovered in the soils near Cascade's building within the Columbia Industrial Park. The lead contamination resulted from the disposal of lead-based paints used in glass tempering operations between 1980 and 1984. WDOE and EPA required Cascade to cleanup the soil and monitor both soil and groundwater in the area. Cascade hired a contractor to conduct the cleanup and monitoring work. The waste generated from the cleanup was stored in drums within two other buildings in the business park, including one in which Cascade has moved its current operations. WDOE also required a proper closure plan for these two buildings, including the removal of the waste drums. This was completed and post-cleanup monitoring results at the original facility revealed lead contamination levels at 170 ppm. In October, 1990, EPA and WDOE found this level to be acceptable as dictated by the regulatory standards. The property manager for the site requested then made a request to de-list the site. The results of a Facility Assessment, performed by an EPA contractor, are expected to be revealed soon.

Reason for Low Priority:

According to the latest EPA documentation, both WDOE and EPA appear to be satisfied with the 170 ppm lead contamination level achieved by the cleanup at the Cascade site. However, a detailed facility assessment by an EPA contractor, which would contain more definitive information about the status of the site, has yet to be released. Since high concentrations of lead waste is viewed as "extremely hazardous", it is important to review the results of this assessment before the site is eliminated from consideration.

ChemPro- McClary Columbia

Location: 625 South 32nd St., Washougal

Nature: This facility produced phenolic resins for 9 months in 1979, and following a short period as a waste oil recovery facility, operated as a waste solvent

recovery plant from 1980 to present. Waste oil storage tanks were installed in 1986. Past practices in certain areas at the site have resulted in the discharge of light organic compounds to the soil and uppermost ground water system. 1985-86 studies found chlorinated and nonchlorinated volatile organics in soil and ground water, and 1988 tests found several petroleum derivatives and solvents in the uppermost aquifer. The following chemicals have been found at levels exceeding EPA drinking water guidelines: 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride, trichloro-trifluoro-ethane, trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, toluene and xylene. At present, the aquifer that is contaminated is not used for drinking water.

Work at this site has included recovery of pure solvent product and contaminated ground water in the solvent distillation area, revision of run-off controls, replacement of sump collection facilities, construction of new loading/unloading areas with secure containment, and sealing of areas that had questionable integrity. Quarterly samples of the uppermost aquifer have been taken on a regular basis since 1987. Eight recovery wells were installed on the site in October, 1988.

Reason for Low Priority:

Studies have determined that the upper aquifer has been contaminated at levels above EPA drinking water standards. However, this aquifer is not used for drinking water, and ground water monitoring is regularly conducted.

Fort Vancouver Plywood

Location: Foot of W. 8th St

Nature: The company is an active plywood manufacturing facility. In 1969, an oil spill from an overfilled tank was reported and greater than the allowed concentration of phenol was found in discharge water. As of 1976, fuel tanks at the site are surrounded by over-capacity containment structures, and currently the company no longer discharges any industrial waste to the sewer system. A 1988 federal report found that the past waste disposal practices and the fuel oil spill have limited potential to pose human health and/or environmental risks, and no further federal action was recommended. On August 24, 1989, WDOE fined the company for water quality violations, finding that "the operation and maintenance of the mill was not what it should be to protect ground water and the Columbia River." On August 31, 1990, SWHD notified the company that they were aware of illegal dumping of solid

waste, and advised the company to take all waste to licensed landfills immediately. There have been past allegations by Ellis Toftdahl that waste from Fort Vancouver Plywood was disposed in the Liechner Landfill and at two other locations in the county.

Reason for Low Priority:

There is no confirmed contamination at the company's plywood manufacturing facility or at any other location in the county. However, there is evidence of past spills and questionable waste management practices that could merit further investigation. There is no known hazardous waste investigations by either EPA or WDOE.

Fourth Plain Dry Cleaners

Location: 2523 East 4th Plain Blvd., Vancouver

Nature: Soil investigation in the vicinity shows elevated levels of several volatile compounds in surface soils. One of these compounds is PCE - the highest level being near this dry cleaner.

Reason for Low Priority:

Water from Vancouver City Well Field #1, in close proximity to the Fourth Plain Dry Cleaners site, has been found to contain low levels of several volatiles. While these levels are not considered a risk to public health, it may be an early indicator of more serious ground water contamination.

Lone Star Diesel

Location: Camas

Nature: On September 1/2, 1987, a leaky pipe joint resulted in a spill of 4,400 to 4,600 gallons of diesel at the Lone Star site. Clean-up was conducted by Sweet-Edwards, with continued monitoring on-going. There is no information on wells that may be in close proximity. Long-term monitoring of the site began in January of 1990 and is expected to continue through January of 1991. Also, WDOE was planning to issue an administrative order earlier this year that would require remedial design and remedial action work. There has been a recovery pump removing contaminated diesel fuel whenever it is found in one of the on-site monitoring wells.

Reason for Low Priority:

There is confirmed ground water contamination at this site, but a recovery pump is in operation at the site to remove any contaminants, and weekly ground water monitoring has been conducted.

Pacific Wood Treating (PWT)

Location: 111 W. Division, Ridgefield

Nature: Pacific Wood Treating disposed of approximately 4,700 cubic yards of ash from burning wastewater sludge in an old clay pit (Ridgefield Brick and Tile site) several miles outside of Ridgefield from 1978 through 1983. The sludge was suspected of being contaminated with creosote and pentachlorophenol, and on October 26, 1983 the WDOE ordered a halt to disposal at this site, and also directed PWT to implement a ground water and soil monitoring plan. It is possible that ground water, surface water and soil contamination by phenolic compounds has occurred at this site. A consent agreement and final order was issued by EPA on November 11, 1987, calling for formal closure of the site. EPA has determined that PWT has not fully complied with the consent agreement and final order, and has been attempting to encourage PWT to properly close the site.

In addition, there have been reports over the years of other waste disposal activities at PWT that might have contaminated ground water. There is little documentation that any of the following activities actually occurred, or if any research has been conducted into any of these incidents:

- In January, 1986, an individual reported that a friend had told him/her that PWT had a trench dug near the town's water tower and buried a large number of drums and waste. The individual's friend also allowed waste to be buried on his/her property. There is no evidence that the friend was ever contacted by WDOE or EPA because he/she never came forward.
- In February, 1986, elevated concentrations of pentachlorophenol were found in the PWT production well. The files do not contain any information as to the cause of this event or whether continuing monitoring is on-going.

- In August, 1985, individuals reported seeing a white fluid in Lake River, coming from the area of PWT. PWT officials stated to WDOE that this was simply discharge from washing some of their vehicles.

Reason for Low Priority:

No ground water or surface water contamination has ever been verified. However, there are several unsubstantiated claims that might merit further investigation.

Robertson's Paint Shop

Location: 14114 E. Mill Plain

Nature: This shop restores antique aircraft, and includes spray paint operations using highly toxic paints. According to a March, 1984 complaint, the toxic wastes were discharged into a dug hole at the site. The operator of the shop says that all wastes are discharged into an underground storage tank. An April 1988 preliminary assessment found that it is unlikely that any contamination has occurred, as long as an underground storage tank is in good condition. Testing and registering of the underground storage tank is recommended. It is not known if this testing has occurred.

Reason for Low Priority:

There is no known contamination, but there is also no record that the PA recommendation was ever carried out.

Tidewater Barge Lines

Location: SE 6 Beach Drive

Nature: From 1970 to 1985 wastewater from barge cleanings, tugboat bilge water, and other wastewaters containing petroleum products were pumped into a non-overflow pond at the site. Non-chlorinated solvents and petroleum products have been identified as contaminating sediments at this site. Between 1986 and 1987, in accordance with a clean-up plan approved by WDOE, water from the pond was treated and pumped out. In 1988 Tidewater removed from the bottom and sidewalls of the pond approximately 2800 cubic yards of soil

containing the higher concentrations of petroleum products. In addition, a 1987 soil sample identified the presence of organic compounds on the EPA list of priority pollutants.

WDOE regulations on cleaning up hazardous waste sites were strengthened in 1988, requiring Tidewater to take additional clean-up action at their site. Tidewater has plans to move from this site and hopes to convert the entire site to a planned unit development or other similar commercial and/or residential use.

In 1989, two consent decrees were issued. The first called for a remedial investigation and feasibility study which were expected to be completed by the end of March, 1990. The second decree involved the remedial design and remedial action work for the site. On October 10, 1989, Tidewater presented a sampling and testing plan to WDOE. As of September 7, 1990, WDOE had not yet approved the sampling plan.

Tires Unlimited

Location: 2300 East 4th Plain Blvd., Vancouver

Nature: Soil gas investigations in the vicinity shows elevated levels of several volatiles in surface soils. Tires Unlimited has a dry well which has been used in past for disposal of surface runoff, etc.. Based on soil gas investigation, EPA recommends that the Tires Unlimited property be investigated further.

Reason for Low Priority:

Water from Vancouver City Well Field #1, in close proximity to the Tires Unlimited site, has been found to contain low levels of several volatiles. While these levels are not considered a risk to public health, it may be an early indicator of more serious ground water contamination.

Vancouver Ice and Fuel, aka Albina Fuel Company

Location: 1112 West Seventh Street, Vancouver

Nature: This company has provided fuel service since 1903. On December 12, 1983, an arsonist started a fire at their Vancouver plant. In the process of fighting the fire, water carried some oil into the Columbia River. As of December 1990, file review efforts had not found evidence of studies to determine

contamination. The WDOE assessed a penalty of \$4,000 against Albina Fuel Company, and required them to build containment facilities, develop a spill prevention control and countermeasure plan, and address site storm drainage. Records indicate that these activities have been conducted. Since this time, there is evidence of a 1988 oil spill onto adjoining property (that was cleaned up), and of August 1990 illegal dumping of waste at a Cowlitz County, Washington site.

Reason for Low Priority:

Several spills have been documented and file review has not revealed evidence that these spills have been sufficiently cleaned up. However, WDOE has been monitoring the activities of this company.

Woody's 4x4

Location: 6408 St Johns Blvd

Nature: A January, 1989 WDOE site inspection found oil-soaked soils and improperly stored drums of oil at this business. The oil-soaked soils seemed to come from an inadequate oil-water separator which drained into an open hole in the ground, while the drums, stored on their ends, were rusting and losing their structural integrity. There is no evidence of any studies being conducted to determine soil or ground water contamination. WDOE sent a letter to the owner of the business requesting that the problems be corrected. There is no record if the problems have in fact been corrected.

Reason for Low Priority:

Potential for contamination has been identified. There is no evidence to show that the extent of this problem has been identified or that the situation has been corrected.

Insufficient Information
TOTAL = 7 Sites

Bill Wallway

Location: 22416 NE 237th Ave

Nature: This is a drug lab site. In August 1988, samples were taken from a sewage holding tank, from well water, and from soil in the driveway. Results of these tests and/or any additional remedial work is unknown.

De Wils Industries

Location: 6307 NE 127th Ave.

Nature: DeWils Industries produced liquid waste as a byproduct of their cabinet manufacturing process between 1968 and 1982. Wastewater, containing lacquer, stain, sealer compounds and sodium-hydroxide solution, was discharged to an unlined trench at the south end of their building. A 1983 study found that most of the organic compounds were not present in monitoring wells of a perched aquifer, but that no monitoring was done of the deeper aquifer. WDOE asked that further monitoring be done of the deeper aquifer. The files contained no indication that such testing has been accomplished. The study concluded that the probable fate of most of the organics is volatilization to the atmosphere from the water in the trench. A plan for final clean-up of the site was approved by WDOE in January, 1986. It is unknown why there was a delay of three years in approval of this plan.

The 1983 report does not indicate if the presence of one organic is a problem. In addition, the report identifies three pollutants present in the aquifer that are also present upgradient to the DeWils Industries site, suggesting an additional pollution source upgradient from the site. This site is not on the federal or state hazardous waste site lists.

Kelly Hill

Location: Amboy, WA

Nature: According to Ellis Toftdahl, some drums containing unknown waste was taken by Bob Moody, superintendent of the Leichner Landfill, up to Kelly Hill, 15 to 18 miles out toward Amboy. This site has not been identified on state or federal site lists, and there is no indication that anyone has ever investigated this site. The existence of the site was made available through release of a confidential report recently made public. (Reference: ""Meeting notes from Meeting with Ellis Toftdahl on April 9, 1984", Rick Hall, WDOE, April 13, 1984)

Kuhnhausen Site

Location: Vicinity of Leichner Landfill

Nature: According to Ellis Toftdahl, hundreds of drums containing unknown waste were emptied in the backyard of Darrel Kuhnhausen, who lived adjacent to the landfill. This site has not been identified on state or federal lists, and there is no indication that anyone has ever investigated this site. The existence of the site was made available through release of a confidential report recently made public. (Reference: ""Meeting notes from Meeting with Ellis Toftdahl on April 9, 1984", Rick Hall, WDOE, April 13, 1984)

Larch Mountain (DNR)

Location: 15314 NE Dole Valley

Nature: Larch Mountain is a minimum security corrections center in the rural Dole Valley, about 10 miles north of Washougal. The camp is run by both the state departments of corrections and natural resources. In 1986, through complaints of an employee, several illegal dump sites and improper waste management sites were identified. WDOE recommended that a detailed process be conducted to determine the nature of possible contamination.

In 1986 a contamination investigation found and/or suspected petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in several areas and lead contamination in another area. The petroleum was from the cleaning of chain saws and the lead

resulted from the storage of vehicle batteries. As of 1990, the petroleum contamination has been cleaned up. WDOE has stated that they will consider the remediation adequate once the small area of lead contamination is removed.

Manor Highway

Location: Unknown

Nature: The exact location of this site and the type of waste at this site is unknown. Mr. Ellis Toftdahl has claimed that there was a disposal area on Manor Highway on the way out to Battle Ground, where about 500 drums of undetermined waste had been dumped out. This site has not been identified on state or federal lists, and there is no indication that anyone has ever investigated this site. The existence of the site was made available through release of a confidential report recently made public.

Port of Vancouver

Location: Port of Vancouver, Vancouver

Nature: WDOE has issued an enforcement order which requires that the Port of Vancouver utilize the best determined remediation to remove and dispose of the copper concentrate and copper contaminated sediments from the Columbia River. In-river dredging was expected to be completed by August 15, 1990.

Sites Removed from Active Consideration
TOTAL = 21 Sites

Allstate Oil Company (Inman Oil Company)

Location: 1300 West 12th Street, Vancouver

Nature: Allstate Oil Company is a fuel oil supplier that has operated since 1976. The facility also recycles crankcase oil. A 1981 report from the company indicates that the site generated 1,300 pounds of leaded tank bottom sludge and accepted 43,505 pounds of spent solvents. A November 1984 WDOE inspection determined that hazardous materials were never stored on site. The owner of the facility said that the leaded tank-bottom sludge was and is still removed when the tanks are cleaned (twice a year) and shipped off-site to a licensed hazardous waste landfill. There is no evidence of any contamination of soils, surface water, or ground water.

Reason for Inactive Status:

There is no evidence of any contamination of soils, surface water, or ground water. The facility has been inspected as part of the federal hazardous waste clean-up program, the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), and the City of Vancouver industrial pretreatment program. The city's inspection program requires the company to monitor their waste discharges for hazardous materials.

Arco Service Station #6211

Location: Ne Hwy 99 & NE Minnehaha, Vancouver

Nature: In April, 1988, underground storage tanks at this service station were removed, revealing contaminated soils under the gasoline storage tanks and underneath one of the pumps. The contamination was a result of a spill and a leaking storage tank. Remedial actions required by WDOE include removing contaminated soils from below tanks and pump islands; spreading the soils for aeration; and installation of monitoring wells. The soil contamination was reduced to clean-up standard levels by September, 1988, and were returned to the excavation areas. Four ground water monitoring wells were installed and sampled for volatile organics in November 1988. Sample results indicated that only one of the four wells had contaminants present in excess of method detection limits. Two additional ground water monitoring wells and six vapor extraction wells were installed and four

boreholes were drilled and sampled in May 1989. Overall, the results indicate soil contamination but little if any ground water contamination.

Reason for Inactive Status:

Soil contamination is confirmed, and clean-up activities have been initiated. The site is being closely followed by WDOE, and monitoring wells and vapor extraction wells are in place.

Automotive Services:

Location: 2001 W. Fourth Plain, Building #3, Vancouver

Nature: The company prepares foreign automobiles for domestic dealers by stripping the protective wax coating used for overseas shipping. In 1980 it was discovered that a solvent reclamation system had been poorly maintained and that solvents and oil had discharged to a ditch and to a sanitary service line, disrupting the biological activity at the Vancouver Westside Treatment Plant.

Reason for Inactive Status:

A 1987 EPA Preliminary Assessment found that the discharges have limited potential to pose human health and/or environmental risks. The study found that some risks may be associated with use of the wells maintained by the Port of Vancouver to the south of the site from contamination by kerosene or other components of the sludge, but it is unlikely that significant quantities of these contaminants still remain in the aquifer. EPA concluded by recommending continued monitoring of the activities at Automotive Services by state agencies to avoid further releases.

Carborundum Co.

Location: Port of Vancouver, Vancouver

Nature: The Carborundum plant was owned by Sohio (Standard Oil) Electro Minerals Company. The plant closed in 1982 and two waste settling ponds, containing coke, quartz and silicon carbide, remained after closure. WDOE required Sohio to designate the wastes in the pond to determine toxicity before selling the plant. Sohio tested the material in the pond and installed a monitoring well in the area. In 1986, Sohio concluded that the material was not a hazardous waste as defined by Washington regulations and indicated that no

impact on groundwater was found through the monitoring wells. WDOE concurred with Sohio's findings and recommended that the ponds be closed under solid waste regulations. It should be noted, however, that Carborundum is still in WDOE's 1989 "Affected Environments" Report, with Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons listed as suspected contaminants at the site.

The Carborundum site is being scored through the Hazard Ranking System. The scoring should be completed by the consultant (Scientific Applications International) by June 30, 1991, and the ranking should be done by the end of August.

Reason for Inactive Status:

Since laboratory tests of the material in the sludge ponds showed no hazardous constituents and groundwater monitoring below the ponds found no contamination, it appears that the sludge material is non-hazardous solid waste. WDOE also reviewed the testing results in 1986 and was satisfied that the site was not contaminated. WDOE has provided no supporting documentation or explanation for continuing to place the site on its list, it may be that they just have not officially removed it from the list.

Carter Berry

Location: 118 NW 139th St, Vancouver

Nature: Carter Berry existed from an unknown date prior to 1974 until 1980 as a repair shop for large trucks. A similar truck repair business currently operates at the site. In 1974, an oil slick on Salmon Creek, allegedly traced to leaking drums at Carter Berry, was found. It was assumed that the soil and gravel beneath the leaking drums in 1974 achieved some degree of oil saturation at that time, but the fate of the oil saturated soil is unknown.

An August, 1988 federal preliminary assessment found that there is a slight upward slope from the site towards Salmon Creek, making it highly unlikely that the a spill at the site was a source of contamination to Salmon Creek. The PA recommended no further action at the site.

Reason for Inactive Status:

The federal PA did not identify any contamination, and recommended no further action at the site.

Colson Rendering

Location: 9013 NE 212th

Nature: Caustic wastewater dumped from business onto nearby pasture, and grease from a transport truck discharged to a ditch, flowing to a pond, which is subsequently discharged to Shanghai Creek and Lacamas Lake. To this date, there is no known determination that this constitutes a hazardous waste, and this site does not appear on the state or federal hazardous waste site lists. The plant is still in operation.

Reason for Inactive Status:

While the file on this site documents pollution, there is no evidence that there is any hazardous waste associated with the site.

Columbia Marine Lines

Location: 6305 NW Lower River Road, Vancouver

Nature: Petroleum products, primarily diesel fuel, is the contaminant at this site. Information from WDOE files indicate that this was a spill of diesel into the Columbia. A WDOE report identifies known ground water contamination at this site. Long-term monitoring of the site took place from 1986 through 1990, and is now completed.

Reason for Inactive Status:

This site has been monitored by WDOE, which was completed in 1990. There is no evidence to suggest that any contamination exists.

Columbia Pest Control

Location: NE 8405 Calef Rd, Vancouver

Nature: Pesticide tank truck rinsate was dumped in a grassy field behind a residence. On site inspections revealed no evidence of stressed vegetation or any other signs of chemical damage. According to a 1988 federal preliminary assessment, some risks may be associated with use of drinking water wells in the vicinity of the site, but the quantities of rinsates allegedly dumped were

reportedly small and no further action was recommended. There is no evidence of state action in the matter.

A Site Hazard Assessment is being conducted by a consultant (Ecology and Environment) and it is expected to be completed by June 30, 1991. Soil samples were taken as part of this assessment, but no results have been received as of May, 1991.

Reason for Inactive Status:

No contamination has been documented, and quantities of pesticide rinsate disposed of is thought to be small. The federal preliminary assessment does not recommend further action.

Crosby and Overton

Location: 15212 NE 72nd Ave, Vancouver

Nature: Crosby and Overton operated a hydrochloric acid-wash and high pressure water tank and boiler cleaning business at this site from 1976 until late 1980. Inspections at the site from May 1978 through October 1980 found fish kills, heavy metal contamination and abnormal soil acidity, both on-site and along the Salmon Creek tributary below. Following a cease and desist order (October 10, 1980), a cleanup plan was worked out that resulted in the removal of approximately 60-70 cubic yards of contaminated soil. Most of this soil was from the area where a waste water pond was located. Apparently, this pond functioned as a catch basin for acids and other chemicals which spilled onto the ground during the company's operations.

Clean-up was conducted from March 1981 to August 1981. Phase I and II site inspections were conducted in October 1986, finding that no further activities are required at the site in terms of waste characterization. The Site Inspection recommends that WDOE continue monitoring water quality in the area, pertaining to the nuisance algae scums present during low flow conditions which may affect the aesthetic and recreational aspects of the stream. There is no record if this continued monitoring has been conducted.

Reason for Inactive Status:

Clean-up of the site has occurred, and site inspections have concluded that no further activities are necessary at this site regarding hazardous waste. The recommended water quality monitoring relates to non-hazardous pollution.

FMC Corporation

Location: 1710 South Access Road, Vancouver

Nature: The site is the former location of a shipyard which was operational during the 1940's. FMC was the last company to use the site and reportedly produced hydrogen peroxide. A September, 1985 inspection of the former FMC facility detected several tons of soil contaminated with cyanide. The contamination was sufficient enough that the soil needed to be declared a dangerous waste according to state WDOE regulations. In 1986 and 1987, FMC entered into a voluntary agreement with WDOE to clean up the site, and clean up was completed by August 19, 1987. The clean up program brought the level of cyanide concentration on the property down to the level of 20 mg/kg of total cyanide. No information has been found to document any possible contamination beyond the soils removed, or proximity of the site to any drinking water wells.

Reason for Inactive Status:

Waste was identified at the site, but the site has been cleaned up according to state and federal requirements. The contamination at the site was contained to soil, and did not migrate to ground water or surface water.

GATX Terminals Corp.

Location: Foot of 16th St, Vancouver

Nature: GATX blends ethylene glycol with various additives, and then packages the mix as antifreeze. Bulk chemicals are also stored for various private customers. In 1982, a RCRA inspection took place at GATX in which WDOE staff found that all hazardous waste was being hauled away by a contractor. No violations or improprieties were noted. A 1985 federal preliminary site assessment found that there was no record of ground or surface water contamination, and that the risks associated with the facility for the release of the hazardous materials into the environment was minimal. EPA recommended removing the site from the hazardous waste list.

A Site Hazard Assessment is being conducted by a consultant (Ecology and Environment) and is scheduled for completion by June 30, 1991. As part of collecting data for the assessment, WDOE requested that one ground water monitoring well be constructed to test water samples.

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Inclusion on this site list does not imply contamination exists at a site

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Reason for Inactive Status:

Both WDOE (in a RCRA inspection) and EPA (in a site assessment) found that the hazardous wastes that are generated by GATX are fully controlled and no risk of contamination was found. In addition, a request was made by EPA to remove the site from the list.

George Sellinger Site

Location: 25212 NE 77th Ave, Vancouver

A small auto body repair shop was operated at this site. It was discovered that eleven (11) deteriorating drums containing paint-solvent waste were present on the site. Since the drums were exposed to the rain for several years, there was concern about leaking. The owner could not afford removal, so WDOE financed and administered the removal of the drums in 1988. The most recent WDOE "Affected Environment" Report still list the site and identifies halogenated organic compounds, priority metal pollutants and non-chlorinated solvents as suspected contaminants.

Reason for Inactive Status:

The drums of paint causing the concern were removed and there was no obvious stains or evidence of stressed vegetation around the drums. This suggests that containment within the drums was adequate. EPA recommended no further action in 1988. It is unknown why WDOE continues to list the site.

La Valley Plastics

Location: 7600 NE 47th Ave., Vancouver

Nature: This fiberglass-reinforced plastics manufacturer was investigated in 1985 after an employee claimed the company was illegally dumping hazardous wastes (acetone, MEK) on site. The WDOE inspection found significant quantities of hazardous chemicals present in green sand waste from sand blasting operations that was disposed of on site. A sampling program to determine further action was recommended by WDOE. After reviewing the consultant's plan, WDOE determined the waste was not a "dangerous waste", but should be taken off-site for disposal at a permitted landfill. No further remedial action was advocated. The current status of the investigation has not been

identified. The site is not known to have been listed on either the state or federal site lists.

Reason for Inactive Status:

The concentrations of contaminants within the sand were too low to classify the waste as a regulated dangerous waste. The waste did contain hazardous constituents and was either recycled or taken to a municipal landfill (it is uncertain which option was chosen). WDOE considered the problem resolved after the management of the sand waste and recommended no further action.

Little League Park

Location: Unknown.

Nature: Pesticides applied on Little League field.

Reason for Inactive Status:

On April 6, 1986, EPA was contacted by the Clark County Fire Department because Little League officials had spread a weed-killer along a fence and under the bleachers of their ball park. Contact with the producer of the herbicide indicated that the material has a high health risk potential, and that immediate removal was recommended. A contractor removed the contaminated materials the same day (5 55-gallon drums) and EPA is satisfied that clean-up is complete.

McCall Oil

Location: 1309 West McLoughlin, Vancouver

Nature: Four above-ground storage tanks were found to be leaking petroleum. McCall Oil removed the four tanks and the contaminated soil. The ground water is being monitored. The remedial action and construction for this site was completed in September of 1989. On November 1, 1989 McCall Oil was removed from the site list.

Reason for Inactive Status:

The site has been cleaned up to WDOE standards.

Roberts Consolidated Industries

Location: 3125 Thompson Ave., Vancouver

Nature: From 1974 to 1985 this facility formulated the wood preservative, Milltreat, by mixing pentachlorophenol (PCP) with mineral spirits. From 1980 to 1985, there were five spills of Milltreat containing 5% PCP, ranging in quantity from approximately 200 gallons to 10 gallons. Contaminated soils have been excavated and removed from the site. Monitoring of the facility included WDOE supervision of the removal of 11 underground storage tanks, none of which showed any signs of leakage.

Reason for Inactive Status:

Based on the small quantity of hazardous materials spilled on the site, the small areas affected by contamination, and the documentation of cleanup efforts at the site, EPA recommends that no further action at this site is necessary.

SEH America

Location: 4111 Northeast 112th Avenue, Vancouver

Nature: This facility stores and uses chromic wastes, chlorosilanes, methylene chloride, 1,1,1 trichloroethane, antimony, silicon, paint and oil. Several minor spills have occurred since 1985, but they have all been reported to WDOE. Clean-up of these spills has met WDOE requirements, and in April, 1989 SEH America was removed from WDOE's site list.

Reason for Inactive Status:

Clean-up of spills has occurred, and there is no evidence of contamination.

Toftdahl

Location: 22033 NE 189th St

Nature: The Toftdahl site allegedly contained hazardous waste from drums of hazardous waste. Tests indicated the waste included priority metal pollutants, PCB's, pesticides, phenolic compounds, and non-chlorinated solvents. Currently the site is undergoing long term monitoring, as the site has been

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Inclusion on this site list does not imply contamination exists at a site

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declared clean by the federal EPA following extensive testing and remediation. It was unknown exactly what materials were in the drums, but Mr. Ellis Toftdahl drained out and cleaned about 100 55-gallon drums on his property. An additional 50 drums were left at the site, buried, and later removed from the site.

Reason for Inactive Status:

The federal government has completed a clean-up and declared that the site has been adequately cleaned.

Vancouver Gas Manufacturing

Location: Lots 1 and 2, Block 4, Waverly Addition, at the former corner of Ninth and Lincoln Streets, Vancouver. (Plant no longer exists)

Nature: Gas manufactured on the site from 1906 to 1913-14; Gas distribution point from 1914-56. Gas manufacturing wastes probably included oil tar, process wastewater and spent iron oxide.

Reason for Inactive Status:

Small amounts of wastes were probably generated at the site since the plant its was of small size. According to EPA, most small gas manufacturing plants usually disposed of wastes off-site, and that this site is probably relatively free of waste residues. EPA reports that it is likely that any waste residues have likely stabilized over the past 70 years as a result of complex physical-chemical processes, including leaching, biodegradation, and sorption.

Vanrich Casting

Location: 1200 W. 13th St

Nature: A steel foundry has been located at this site since 1928. There is no record of any spill and no confirmed contamination, and WDOE has found that most of the hazardous materials used in the foundry casting process are used up doing the processes or become a part of a finished product. However, the WDOE Phase I Preliminary Assessment provided several recommendations for improved waste management and testing of materials to confirm that no contamination has occurred. Specifically, WDOE recommended that spill containment systems be installed for all hazardous materials that are stored

on-site and that the integrity of the underground storage units be verified. Also, the arc furnace baghouse dust should be analyzed for heavy metals. The Phase II Preliminary Assessment for the site began in August of 1989 and was scheduled to be completed by June 30, 1990. There is no record in WDOE files that this preliminary assessment has been completed.

Reason for Low Priority:

There is no evidence to suggest that contamination has ever occurred at this site, but WDOE believes that further study should be conducted for verification. The results of this study are not yet available.

Weyerhaeuser

Location: 1616 West 31st Street, Vancouver.

Nature: Plant produces paper cartons. An obsolete 1,000 gallon underground storage tank was used throughout 1975-76 to hold spent ink solvents prior to shipment. Approximately 300 gallons of sludges and other heavy materials were unable to be pumped out of the tank.

Reason for Inactive Status:

The wastes were completely removed in August 1982 and transported to Arlington, Oregon. EPA believes that there is no evidence of any contamination or any potential problem.